



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*phorus allenii*); Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*); Black Phœbe (*Sayornis nigricans*); Western ? Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*); Island Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris insularis*); Santa Cruz Jay (*Aphelocoma insularis*); American Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*); Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna neglecta*); \*Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*); House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*); Arkansas Goldfinch (*Astragalinus psaltria*); Lawrence's Goldfinch (*Astragalinus lawrencii*); \* ? Sparrow (*Ammodramus ?*); Intermediate Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia*); Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*); Western Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis arizonæ*); Oregon Junco (*Junco hiemalis oregonus*); Santa Barbara Song Sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata graminea*); Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*); Oregon Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus oregonus*); Black-headed Grosbeak (*Habia melanocephala*);

Western Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca cærulea lazula*); Lazuli Bunting (*Cyanospiza amena*); \*Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*); Island Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi*); Hutton's ? Vireo (*Vireo huttoni ?*); Dusky Warbler (*Hemitrochila celata sordida*); Audubon's Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*); Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*); Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*); Vigor's ? Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii spilurus*); Californian Bush Tit (*Psaltria minimus californicus*); \*Dwarf Hermit Thrush [*Hylocichla aonalaschkae*].

The species marked with an asterisk were seen but not taken. Those with an interrogation mark have been described but not yet separated by the A. O. U. Committee.

(Extract from a paper read before the Ornithological Section of the California Academy of Sciences, with some additions and alterations.)

### A Successful Day with the Duck Hawks.

BY HENRY C. JOHNSON, AMERICAN FORK, UTAH.

[Read before the Northern Division of the Cooper Orn. Club, May 6, 1899.]

DURING May 1898 I happened to be riding among the foothills of the West Mountains in Utah, when, in circling the base of a precipitous cliff some eighty feet in height, a hawk of some kind suddenly launched into the air from a projecting point of rock. My friend pulled up his horse with the exclamation, "Duck Hawks!" A moment later we had tied the animals and flushed the female from her nest. Such an outcry did the old birds make and such a scramble did I have to reach the nest, as the face of the cliff was perpendicular and the trap rock was dangerously insecure for a foothold. Looking over the top of the ledge I saw three youngsters huddled together in a shallow cave under the over-hanging rock. This was enough and we left the locality with a mental memorandum that the nest would not be neglected by us in '99.

Thus it happened that Rollin and the writer might have been observed leaving town on two good mountain ponies on the 30th of March last. In circling Utah Lake we passed ponds on which were a goodly number of ducks of vari-

ous species and Long-billed Curlew wading around after food. But Ducks and Curlew had no temptations for us on this particular day. When in sight of the ledge I pointed it out to Rollin who was making his first trip to the locality. He remarked: "Pshaw, is that your great cliff: I will jump from the top when we get there." I advised him to remember that the altitude makes a slight difference in the appearance of objects. Another hour of steady climbing and we neared the foot of the precipice, where Rollin postponed his jump as he did not think it possible to reach the top of the cliff!

No birds were visible but we tied up the horses and a stone thrown from where we stood, brought the female off the nest. The male also jumped from a projecting rock and we were greatly interested in watching the birds. They had the ability of remaining apparently stationary in mid-air without flapping their wings. Suddenly, however, one or the other would make a dash for us, just missing one's head in passing; no wonder, we thought, were they locally known as "Bullet Hawks." Rollin

made the ascent and reported five fine eggs. Of course they had to be unpacked again when he got safely down and to us they looked much handsomer than they ever would in a large series, to the owner of which they would simply be known as a dark typical set. The eggs were laid in a little shallow

on the ledge, without a straw near them and no nest was constructed. Again on horseback we plodded the weary miles homeward, with the crickets and frogs piping a march to which the Bittern furnished bass and of which the whistle of Wilson's Snipe overhead was treble.

### Winter Birds of Shanghai.

BY MILTON S. RAY, SAN FRANCISCO.

[Read before the Northern Division of the Cooper Orn. Club, May 6, 1899.]

AFTER leaving Japan in February, 1898, at a season when birds were by no means numerous, I was surprised on arriving at Shanghai at the abundance of bird life. Along the Whang-Poo River, on which Shanghai is situated, water and marsh birds were almost as common as land birds are about the city. Excepting the Tree Sparrow [*Passer montanus*] the Magpie [*Pica caudata*] or Rice-bird as it is called is the most numerous, and although the trees were yet bare, I observed several nests completed and a large number building. These nests were so common that scarcely a group of trees but contained one or more.

Along the muddy river the Black Kite [*Milvus ater*] was plentiful. A common sight is a dozen or more of these large birds resting between their day's labor on the cross cable or spring stay of the ships about the harbor. I observed one of these birds with a Tree Sparrow in its claws which it pulled apart as it flew along.

A bird of interest is the Ringed Crow. It is an odd looking bird with a broad white ring running around the neck and down across the breast. At times large flocks of Rooks, with a sprinkling of Crows, assemble in the grassy interior of the race-course in search of worms. The Crows are made conspicuous by their size and peculiar markings. Bubbling Well Road is the principal thoroughfare of the residence portion of the English settlement. Here in the large gardens, birds are very common. One morning as I was walking along this road, by a small stream, I came upon a pair of Eastern Kingfishers [*Alcedo inspida bengalensis*] I had hardly time to examine them closely when the one

nearest me plunged almost perpendicularly into the water and emerged in a moment with a small minnow. This bird has beautiful dark blue wings and a rich chestnut breast. Further on I noticed on the lawn of a garden a pair of Masked Hawfinches in company with blackbirds, thrushes and pipits. These were the only Hawfinches I saw during my stay and was informed they are quite rare.

Passing on, my attention was attracted by a large flock of doves [*Turtus chinensis*] which so closely resembled our own Mourning Dove that from a distance they were indistinguishable. This dove has a white mottled patch on its neck and the tail is broadly tipped with white. Returning, a bright colored Titmouse flitted across the road and then a large Flycatcher left his perch in pursuit of an insect and I felt sad to think I would have to leave this rich field so soon. No doubt the abundance of bird life is accounted for by the protection they receive from the Chinese, whose religion prevents their wanton destruction. In Japan however it is just the opposite. I noticed in a Japanese taxidermist's more than 100 skins of the beautiful Kingfisher and an equal number of the brilliantly colored Wag-tails, beside a horde of Finches, Thrushes and larger birds. Of what use such large numbers of skins can be is a mystery to me. Aside from the wild birds, the bird stores of Old Shanghai are worthy of notice. Here thousands of birds—Canaries, Finches, Thrushes, Parrots, etc., are crowded in small wooden cages and the varied concert midst the squalor of a native Chinese city is a sight not easily forgotten.